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June 8, 2005

## **HAND DELIVERY**

Mr. Charles L. A. Terreni Chief Clerk/Administrator South Carolina Public Service Commission Synergy Business Park, The Saluda Building 101 Executive Center Drive Columbia, South Carolina 29210

Re: Petition of MCImetro Access Transmission Services, LLC for Arbitration of Certain Terms and Conditions of Proposed Agreement with Farmers Telephone Cooperative, Inc., Home Telephone Company, Inc., PBT Telecom, Inc., and Hargray Telephone Company, Concerning Interconnection and Resale under the Telecommunications Act of 1996 Docket No. 2005-67-C

Dear Mr. Terreni:

Enclosed for filing in the above-referenced matter please find an original and twenty-five (25) copies of the Surrebuttal Testimony of Douglas D. Meredith. By copy of this letter and Certificate of Service, all parties of record are being served with a copy of this testimony via hand delivery.

Very truly your

Please clock in a copy of the testimony and return it with our courier.

Thank you for your assistance.

MJB,Jr./rwm Enclosures

cc: Parties of Record

1		BEFORE SAME
2		THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
3		OF
4		SOUTH CAROLINA
5		Docket No. 2005-67-C
6		
7		SURREBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF DOUGLAS DUNCAN MEREDITH
8		
9	Q.	PLEASE STATE YOUR FULL NAME, PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT, AND
10		BUSINESS ADDRESS.
11	A.	My full name is Douglas Duncan Meredith. I am employed by John Staurulakis,
12		Inc. (JSI). JSI is a telecommunications consulting firm headquartered in
13		Seabrook, Maryland. My office is located in a suburb of Salt Lake City, Utah
14		(547 Oakview Lane, Bountiful, Utah 84010).
15		
16	Q.	ARE YOU THE SAME DOUGLAS MEREDITH WHO FILED DIRECT
17		TESTIMONY IN THIS PROCEEDING ON BEHALF OF THE FOUR
18		RURAL INCUMBENT LOCAL EXCHANGE CARRIERS: FARMERS
19		TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE, INC., HARGRAY TELEPHONE
20		COMPANY, HOME TELEPHONE COMPANY, INC., AND PBT
21		TELECOM, INC. (THE "RLECS")?
22	A.	Yes, I am.

23

# Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY?

2 A. The purpose of my testimony is to respond to several things raised in Mr.

Darnell's Rebuttal Testimony. I feel it is necessary to respond to several issues

and, in particular, to correct a misstatement of fact that Mr. Darnell makes

5 throughout his testimony.

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# O. WHAT IS THE MISSTATEMENT OF FACT TO WHICH YOU REFER?

8 A. Mr. Darnell incorrectly states that the RLECs have interconnection agreements

with BellSouth. (Darnell Rebuttal at 4:10-19) He then uses this misstatement of

fact throughout his testimony in arguing that these alleged agreements actually

support MCI's position. A closer inspection of Mr. Darnell's Rebuttal Exhibit 2

reveals that the agreements are actually between BellSouth and CLECs (in this

case, RLEC-affiliated CLECs) and not with the RLECs.

More importantly, these agreements relate to BellSouth's service area and were

proposed by BellSouth. Consequently, these agreements only address the

provisions required by BellSouth. Lastly, painting these CLECs with the same

brush as MCI/TWCIS is misleading because these CLECs are

telecommunications carriers that actually provide local exchange service directly

to the end user customers physically located within BellSouth's service territory,

as opposed to MCI, which is proposing to function as a private carrier for TWCIS.

#### 1 Q. IN HIS REBUTTAL TESTIMONY, MR. DARNELL DISPARAGES THE

#### ILLINOIS PROPOSED ORDER YOU REFERENCED IN YOUR DIRECT 2

#### TESTIMONY. WHAT IS YOUR RESPONSE? 3

- I disagree with Mr. Darnell's attempt to diminish the value of the Illinois A. proposed order. The Illinois proposed order was useful to illustrate the error of the Ohio order upon which MCI relies. I selected the Illinois order because it was 6 a case addressing a matter similar to that in Ohio and it specifically examined and 7 commented on the Ohio order cited by MCI. The fact that the Illinois order is a 8 9 proposed order is not relevant to the substance of the citation I provided. The Virgin Islands case cited therein, which was decided by the D.C. Circuit Court, 10 establishes the guiding principles which run counter to MCI's claim. 11
  - Further, a recent case in Iowa expresses the same thought. (In re Arbitration of Sprint Communications Company, L.P. v. Ace Communications Group, et al., Order Granting Motions to Dismiss, State of Iowa Department of Commerce Utilities Board, Docket No. ARB-05-2 (issued May 26, 2005)) Both the proposed Illinois order and the Iowa order reviewed the Ohio order and rejected the claim made by MCI. I recommend this Commission consider the substance of the matter in both the Illinois and Iowa orders and likewise reject MCI's claim.

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#### MR. DARNELL APPEARS TO PLACE GREAT WEIGHT ON MCI'S 20 Q.

#### EFFORTS IN OTHER STATES. WHAT IS YOUR RESPONSE? 21

The fact that MCI has been able to reach a <u>negotiated</u> agreement with four other A. companies (Darnell Rebuttal at 9:13-17) belies two important facts. MCI has agreements with <u>only</u> four companies; and none of these agreements have been represented as arbitrated agreements. A voluntary negotiation between two parties is certainly allowed under Section 252(a) of the Act; however, it does not carry the gravitas of an arbitrated order because an arbitrated order must conform to the standards established by the Act and FCC regulations implementing the Act. (See Section 252(a)) The fact that there were voluntary negotiations between MCI and the four companies does little to resolve the matters in this proceeding where standards and regulations must be applied.

# Q. REGARDING LNP REQUIREMENTS, MR. DARNELL SUGGESTS

THAT THE RLECS SHOULD BE REQUIRED TO PROVIDE LNP TO

TWCIS THROUGH MCI. (DARNELL REBUTTAL AT PP. 20-22) WHAT

### 13 IS YOUR RESPONSE?

14 A. Much of this material has been covered in my previous testimony; however, I
15 would like to respond by mentioning again the fact and apparent admission by
16 Mr. Darnell that TWCIS, and not MCI, is the VoIP provider. LNP is an
17 arrangement between the old service provider and the new service provider. In
18 this instance, MCI is not the new service provider.

- Q. MR. DARNELL ARGUES ANEW THAT THE AGREEMENT DOES NOT

  NEED TO REFER TO VOIP. WHAT IS YOUR RESPONSE?
- A. It is now absolutely clear that the RLEC VoIP language must be included in the agreement. MCI considers VoIP an enhanced service that is appropriately

terminated on local interconnection trunks. (Darnell Rebuttal at 25:23-24) I can only infer that MCI considers the originating point of the call to be where the call enters the PSTN and not the physical location of the calling party, since these calls are to be terminated over the local interconnection trunks. The RLECs strongly disagree. This position would allow carriers to use VoIP not simply as a new and different technology but for arbitrage purposes alone (i.e., to avoid appropriate intercarrier compensation charges). For example, under the existing rules, a call from Denver, CO to Monks Corner, SC is subject to terminating access, regardless of the technology used for delivering the call. A call from Denver to Moncks Corner carried by AT&T is transported by AT&T as an IXC and delivered to Home Telephone Company at Moncks Corner. This traffic is subject to terminating interstate access charges. In order to be technologically neutral, as required by the FCC and the Act, a call originated by a VoIP service customer in Denver destined to a Home Telephone Company customer in Monks Corner should be treated the same way. MCI should not be relieved of its responsibility to pay terminating access, just because the call is a VoIP call and entered the PSTN in Moncks Corner. The RLECs must have the language stating that the originating point of the call is where the calling party is physically located, which is determined by IPC location. Since the regulatory treatment of VoIP must be addressed in the agreement, the definition of VoIP and IPC is needed in the agreement. For the reasons I expressed in my previous testimony and for the reasons expressed by the RLECs in this proceeding, it is critical to establish the physical location of the called and

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1		calling parties – not their NPA-NXX location or any other shorthand device – to
2		determine the nature of the call.
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4	Q.	WHAT IS THE RLECS' POSITION WITH REPECT TO THE NEW
5		LANGUAGE PROPOSED BY MCI IN ITS REBUTTAL TESTIMONY
6		RELATED TO THE VOIP ISSUE (DARNELL REBUTTAL AT 26:10
7		THROUGH 27:6)?
8	A.	The RLECs could agree to MCI's proposed language, as long as MCI would
9		agree to additional language specifying that the originating point of the call is the
10		physical location of the calling party (i.e., IPC location), as opposed to where the
11		call enters the PSTN.
12		
13	Q.	MCI ASSERTS THAT HARGRAY OFFERS A VOIP SERVICE THAT IS
14		COMPARABLE TO THAT OF TWCIS (SEE DARNELL REBUTTAL AT
15		21:19-21). HOW DO YOU RESPOND?
16	A.	First, it is not Hargray Telephone Company that offers the service, but a CLEC
17		affiliated with Hargray. Additionally, the CLEC offers the service directly to end
18		user customers through its own interconnection agreements, as opposed to the
19		indirect provision of service MCI proposes.

1	Q.	MR. DARNELL STATES THAT THE RLECS HAVE CONCEDED THE					
2		APPLICATION OF THE \$0.0007 PER MINUTE RATE IN THIS CASE.					
3		WHAT IS YOUR RESPONSE?					
4	A.	Mr. Darnell has incorrectly characterized my testimony on this matter. I stand by					
5		my testimony already provided as sufficient to rebut this mischaracterization.					
6							
7	Q.	DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR PRE-FILED SURREBUTTAL					
8		TESTIMONY?					
9	A.	Yes.					
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11							

# BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF SOUTH CAROLINA

DOCKET NO. 2005-67-C

Œ:	Petition of MCImetro Access Transmission Services, LLC for Arbitration of Certain Terms and Conditions of Proposed Agreement with Farmers Telephone Cooperative, Inc., Home Telephone Company, Inc., PBT Telecom, Inc., and Hargray Telephone Company, Concerning Interconnection and Resale under the Telecommunications Act of 1996	) ) ) ) )	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
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I, Rebecca W. Martin, Secretary for McNair Law Firm, P. A., do hereby certify that I have this date served one (1) copy of the attached Surrebuttal Testimony of Douglas D. Meredith regarding the above—referenced matter on the following parties of record at the addresses listed below by causing said copy to be hand-delivered by McNair Law Firm courier.

Darra W. Cothran, Esquire Woodward Cothran & Herndon 1200 Main Street, Suite 600 Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Joseph M. Melchers, Esquire Chief Counsel South Carolina Public Service Commission 101 Executive Center Drive, Saluda Building Columbia, South Carolina 29211 Kennard B. Woods, Esquire MCI Law and Public Policy Six Concourse Parkway Suite 600 Atlanta, Georgia 30328 Via Overnight Delivery

Wendy B. Cartledge, Esquire Office of Regulatory Staff 1441 Main Street, Suite 300 Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Rebecca W. Martin McNair Law Firm, P.A. Post Office Box 11390

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June 8, 2005

Columbia, South Carolina